

MORNING SESSION.

Democratic Convention Enthusiasm
Over Mr. Wilson's Speech.

THE KEYNOTE OF THE CAMPAIGN

Said to Have Been Sounded by the
West Virginian.

THE UNIT RULE SUSTAINED

By the Committee on Credentials,
New York's Anti-Snap Delegation
is Not Recognized—Random Speeches
Made While the Convention Waits
for the Committee on Resolutions.
General Gossip About the Proceedings
of the Early Hours.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHICAGO, June 22.—When the convention assembled this morning the situation was materially changed from what it was all night. Tammany was still ominously silent, but the general interest had wonderfully increased. The greatest demonstration of the convention was packed with 20,000 people, exclusive of the delegates. For the first time was any degree of enthusiasm manifested in the wigwag, and there were frequent cheers for favorite leaders as they made their appearance. But once, however, was there a pronounced demonstration by either faction. This was when the New York delegation entered the hall. Tammany immediately started cheers for Hill, and for some moments there was a creditable demonstration. It was answered by the Clevelandites and bedlam was let loose for a minute.

THE GREATEST DEMONSTRATION.

The greatest demonstration of the session was when the name of William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, was announced for permanent chairman. The announcement was received with cheers, and when Mr. Wilson made his appearance on the platform, he was the recipient of a splendid ovation. There was a vast sea of waving hats and handkerchiefs and cries of "Wilson." During the delivery of his speech his points were greeted with great enthusiasm. At the close there was a scene which will probably not be exceeded until the nominating speeches are made. Mr. Wilson's speech seemed to be regarded as the keynote of the campaign and from a Democratic standpoint hit the right spot. It is but just to say that it was a masterful piece of oratory, whatever fault Republicans may find with it. I have heard him make better speeches and some less demagogic. The reception accorded Mr. Wilson was a great cause for pride to the West Virginia Democrats present, who are delighted at the recognition of their leader and the ovation tendered.

The delay of the committee on resolutions, which prevented the transaction of any business during the morning session, was caused by the bitter fight over the tariff and silver planks. Chairman Jones, of Missouri, believed the time had come when the Democratic party should throw off the mask and declare for absolute free trade, and he led the fight in behalf of his principles. There were warm times during the discussion. The attempt to make a silver plank that would satisfy the free coinage men and at the same time please the anti-free silverites was another cause for delay. It was hard work to perform the feat of drafting a silver resolution that would make the two wings flap together. How well the committee succeeded will be seen by the resolution itself.

MORNING SESSION.

Little Business Done—Permanent Chairman Wilson's Speech.

CHICAGO, June 22.—At ten o'clock this morning the yawning chairs in the great galleries circling the delegates well in the convention hall, were being occupied by early comers. Showers through the night had washed yesterday's smoke from the air and this morning's accumulation of soot had not begun to fall when the streams of people commenced to enter. The sun shone brightly between the joists that upheld the roof of the wigwag. The place was drying out and the cellar-like atmosphere of yesterday was changed. The crowd felt the brighter influences and the band came early and began business at once.

When the hour for the session came, fifteen thousand faces were shining white around the upper gallery, dimly in the shadow of the lower gallery and upon the floor of the convention. The delegations came mostly as individuals, although the New York delegation marched to its place in the center of the hall in a solid body amid cheers. The committee on rules was still in session considering whether they would fix the rules so that the states which have adopted the unit rule since arriving here should be permitted to vote solidly or not. It is insisted by the sub-committee that formulated the rules that the proposed unit rule is not intended to affect Cleveland's candidacy.

REMEMBERED THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE.

At exactly 11:30 Rev. Alfred H. Henry, of Chicago, was presented by Chairman Owen to offer prayer. The clergyman especially remembered the resolutions committee in his invocation. When the clergyman had ceased his prayer for a truer, a broader, a nobler Democracy that should work for the masses against the few, there was a hesitating rattle of hand clapping away off under one gallery. It was caught up and grew to a cheer. The committee on credentials announced that they would not be ready until 2 p. m. Alaska's delegates sent up a memorial for the resolutions committee. The committee on resolutions was called and passed, not being ready.

Delegates Bronson, of Kentucky, and English, of Indiana, were made a committee to learn when the credentials committee would report, and in meantime there was a wait and the first music of the galleries. Roger Q. Mills entered the hall and there went up a shout, and it grew into a rattling volley from Mills to Hill, and the galleries taking hold made a chorus. Then, on motion of Thomas Johnson, the single tax orator of Ohio, Mr. Mills was invited to address the convention. But Mr. Mills was reported not well enough to speak and he soon left the hall for his hotel.

SENATOR PALMER TELLS A FUNNY STORY.

Delegate De Young, of Michigan, leaping upon his chair, moved Senator Palmer, of Illinois, be invited to address the convention. A committee sought Mr. Palmer, and when the gray-haired Senator was seen coming down

the aisle to the desk, a cheer went up that grew to a roar.

"Gentlemen," cried Chairman Owens, "it is not necessary for me to introduce to you this war horse of Democracy."

General Palmer put his hearers in a pleasant humor by telling a comic story. The keynote of Mr. Palmer's talk was unity and co-operation. "We want no skulkers in this great fight, every man must work," he said, and the sentiment was cheered roundly. "Select a solid, firm Democrat for this contest, put the banner in his hand, and then rally about him," said Mr. Palmer.

"Hill is the man," came a voice from up in the shadows beneath the roof, and the name of the New Yorker was caught up and shouted until from the shore of the sea of faces in the lower regions, a shrill, syllabic hiss shot out into the clatter of sound. It grew and grew until the cheers and hisses died away in a quiet, so all could hear.

When the aged speaker claimed Illinois would be Democratic the shouts were wild.

Colonel Fellows, in response to calls stated that as a delegate he would speak at the proper time, but not at the present.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE REPORT.

The credentials committee was then announced as ready to report and John E. Lamb, of Indiana, presented a unanimous report. Sitting delegate Barnard, of the First Ohio district, was seated; in Utah, C. L. Henderson and John L. Cain were seated; in New Mexico and Arizona the claims of each to seat six delegates were couched, and in Alabama the contesting delegation was given seats on the floor without votes, and Norris and Davis were seated from the District of Columbia.

The committee on permanent organization then reported Wm. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, as permanent chairman; S. H. Sheerin, of Wisconsin, for permanent secretary, and a list of assistants and vice presidents and secretaries by states.

On motion of Hon. Don M. Dickinson, a committee of five was delegated (himself being named by the chair as the head of the committee) to notify the permanent officers of their election and escort them to the platform.

While the crowd waited the hall darkened by outer clouds and rain came dashing through the skylights, and the band played "Wait Till the Clouds Roll By."

CHAIRMAN WILSON'S SPEECH.

At 12:25 p. m. Mr. Wilson introduced the permanent chairman, Wilson, as one of the bravest Democrats of the nation. Hon. W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia.

Mr. Wilson spoke thus:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—I thank you most heartily for this honor. I shall try to meet the duties of the high position to which you call me with that spirit of fairness and equality that is Democracy. This convention has a high and patriotic work to perform. We owe much to our party; we owe much to our country. The mission of the Democratic party is to fight for the under dog. When that party is out of power we may be sure there is no under dog to fight for, and that the under dog is generally the American people. When that party is out of power we may be sure that some party is in control of our government that represents a section and not the whole country; that stands for a class and not the whole people.

Never was this truth brought home to us more definitely than by the recent convention at Minneapolis. We are not deceived as to the temper, we are not in doubt as to the purpose of our opponents. Having taxed us for years without excuse and without mercy they now propose to disarm us of further power to resist their actions. Republican success in this campaign, when we look to the platform, the party candidates, for the utterances of the party leaders, it means that the people are to be stripped of their franchise through force bills in order that they may be stripped of their substance through tariff bills.

Free government is self-government. There is no self-government where the people do not control their own elections and pay their own taxes. When either of these rights is taken away or diminished a breach of it is made, not in the outer defenses, but in the citadel of our freedom.

WILSON IN A TRANCE.

For years we have been struggling for the right of taxing ourselves, and now we are threatened with the loss of the greater right of governing ourselves. The loss of one follows in necessary succession to the loss of the other. When you confer on government the power of dealing out wealth, you unchain every evil that can prey upon and eventually destroy free institutions—excessive taxation, class taxation, billion dollar Congress, a corrupt civil service, a debauched ballot box and purchased elections. In every campaign the privilege of taxing the people will be bartered for contributions at the polls. After every victory a new McKinley bill will be passed to repay these contributions with taxes wrong from the people. For every self governing people there can be no more momentous question than the question of taxation. It is the question of which Mr. Burke truly said, around which all the great battles of freedom have been fought. It is the question out of which grew all the issues of government. Until we settle this question wisely, permanently, justly we build all other reforms on a foundation of sand. We and the great party we represent are to-day for tariff reform because it is the only gateway to genuine Democratic government. The distinguished leader who presided over the Republican convention boasted that he does not know what tariff reform is. Who ever said that he did. Let us hope, with that charity that endureth all things and believeth all things, that he is truly as ignorant as he wants himself to be. Unfortunately the people are not so ignorant of the meaning of protection—at least of the protection which is dealt out to them in the bill that bears the name. They see that meaning, "written large" today, in a prostrated agriculture, in a shackled commerce, in stricken industries, in the compulsory idleness of labor, in law made wealth, in the discontent of workmen and the despair of the farmer. They know by hard experience that protection as a system of taxation is but the old crafty scheme by which the rich compel the poor to pay the expenses of government. They know by hard experience that protection is a system of tribute, is but the old crafty scheme by which the power of the taxation of the people is made the private property of a few people.

TARIFF REFORM.

Tariff reform means to readjust this system of taxation and to purge away this system of tribute. It means that we have not reached the goal of perfect freedom so long as any citizen is forced by law to pay tribute to any other citizen, and until our taxes are proportioned to the ability and duty of the

taxpayer rather than to his ignorance, his weakness and his patience.

Governor McKinley further charges that the Democratic party believes in taxing ourselves. I am afraid we must admit this charge. What right or use have we for anybody else, with a content for a country, with freedom and intelligence as the instruments for its instruments of development, disgraced in the eyes of mankind. If we cannot and if we do not support our own government we can throw that support to other people only by beggary or by force. If we use the one we are a pauper nation; if we use the other we are a pirate nation. The Democrat party does not intend that we should be either. No more does it intend that they shall falsely call it taxing other people to transfer our taxes from the possessions of those who own property of the country to the bellies and backs of those who do the work of the country. It believes that frugality is the essential virtue of free government. It believes that taxes should be limited to public needs and be levied by the plain rule of justice and economy.

A NEW CRY.

But gentlemen, we are confronted with a new cry in this campaign. The Republican party says Governor McKinley now stands for protection and reciprocity. He was for protection alone when he framed his bill in the house, or rather permitted his beneficiaries to frame it for him, and firmly resisted all efforts of the statesman from Maine to annex reciprocity to it. No wonder that he favors the reciprocity order by the senate. You may explore the pages of burlesque literature for anything more supremely ludicrous than the so-called reciprocity of the McKinley bill.

It is not reciprocity at all. It is a retaliation, and worst of all retaliation on our own people. It punishes American citizens for the necessities or the follies of other people. It says to a few small countries south of it, "If you are forced by our necessities, or led by your necessities to make bread higher and scarcer to your people, we will make shoes and sugar higher and scarcer to our people." And now we are told that reciprocity is to be their battle cry. Already we are regaled with pictures of Benjamin Harrison clad in armor and going forth to battle for reciprocity on a plumed steed. Simple Simon fishing for whales in his mother's rain barrel, and in great triumph capturing an occasional wiggle wazgle, is the only true realistic picture of the reciprocity of the McKinley bill. We are for the protection that protects, and for the reciprocity that reciprocates. We are in favor of protecting every man in the enjoyment of the fruit of his labor, diminished only by his proper contribution to the support of the government and are not for that reciprocity through dickering diplomacy and presidential proclamations, but by laws of Congress that remove all unnecessary obstacles between the American producer and the markets he is obliged to seek for his products.

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION.

But, gentlemen, I must not keep you from the work that is before you. Let us take up that work as brothers, as patriots, as Democrats. In so large a convention as this, larger in numbers than any previous gathering of our party and representing a larger constituency than ever before assembled in any convention, it would be strange if there were not some differences of opinion on matters of policy and some differences of judgment, or of preference as to the choice of candidates. It is the sign of a free democracy, that is many-voiced and within the limits of true freedom. It wears no collar; it serves no masters. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that many that have heretofore followed our flag with enthusiasm are to-day calling with execrable impatience for immediate relief the burden, to restore, broaden and increase the prosperity of the people and increase a part of them within the limits and according to the principles of free government that the Democratic party dares to promise that it will do with its might. Whatever is beyond this, whatever is incompatible with free government and our history, it dares not promise to anyone.

Inveterate evils in the body politic cannot be cured in a moment any more than inveterate diseases in the human system. Whoever professes the power to do so is himself deceived, or himself a deceiver. Our party is not a quack or a worker of miracles.

WORDS, MERE WORDS.

It is not for me, gentlemen, the impartial servant of you all, to attempt to foreshadow what your choice should be, or ought to be, in the selection of your candidates. You will make that selection under your own sense of responsibility to the people you represent and to your country. One thing only venture to say. Whoever may be your chosen leader in this campaign, no telegram will flush across the sea from the castle of absentee tariff lords to congratulate him. But from the home of the toiler, from the hearts of all who love justice and equity, who wish and intend that our matchless heritage of freedom shall be the common wealth of all our people and the common opportunity of all our youth, will come up prayers for his success and recruits for the great Democratic host that must strike down the beast of sectionalism and the Moloch of monopoly before we can have over again a people's government run by a people's faithful representatives.

HOW IT WAS RECEIVED.

Mr. Wilson's declaration that the Democratic party would never permit this to become either a pauper or a pirate nation, was cheered roundly. The statement that the reciprocity of the McKinley bill meant rather retaliation against our own people was applauded heartily. Simple Simon fishing for whales in his mother's rain barrel and catching an occasional wiggle wazgle, presented the true realistic picture of reciprocity according to the Republican plan. This characterization aroused laughter and shouts of applause. Quick, emphatic shouts greeted the statement that the candidate would receive congratulations from the foreign castles of protection barons of this country. Mr. Wilson closed at 12:45 and Wm. H. English, of Indiana, read the report of the committee on rules which established this order of business:

UNIT RULE HOLDS.

Report credentials committee, permanent organization committee and resolutions and platform committees' reports, nomination of President and Vice Presidential candidates. The rules of the last National Democratic convention were recommended by the committee. Upon motion of Mr. English the committee's report and recommendations were adopted by the convention. The unit rule heretofore in force therefore holds in this convention. Delegate Phelps, of Missouri, then presented in behalf of the miners of Missouri, a gavel of zinc, a protest against the tariff on that metal. As the shining gavel was held aloft by the chairman a great

shout went up and hearty clapping of hands.

The roll was then ordered called for the naming by states of their national committee and members of the notification committee.

RANDOM SPEECHES.

While the list was being made up ex-Gov. Campbell, of Ohio, was called for persistently, and the band played "The Campbell's are coming." Finally the ex-governor yielded and taking the platform spoke less than five minutes closing with this admonition to the national Democracy: "When November rolls round keep your eyes on Ohio."

This was violently cheered as the ex-governor withdrew to his place in the delegation.

W. U. Hensel, Pennsylvania's attorney general, was called for, but declined to speak.

On motion of Delegate Davis, of Ohio, a committee was sent to learn when the resolutions would be prepared to report.

Ex-Governor Taylor and Hon. Henry Watterson were called for by the throng, who were clamorous for entertainment.

Persistent and loud were the shouts for Bourke Cockran. He replied that he had business with the convention later on, and thought all should get dinner if there was no business.

Don Dickinson made a move that the convention take recess until 4 p. m. and the convention agreed at 1:44 p. m. to do so.

THE PREACHER'S PRAYER.

Cheered by the Delegates—Need All Aid They Can Get in That Quarter.

CHICAGO, June 22.—A youthful divine of the Methodist Episcopal church is the first to give official information that God is to be with the Democratic party in the coming campaign. The opening prayer in the convention was gratifying to the laymen of the Democracy to-day, and that the assurance of divine assistance is authoritative, the ways of the party insist to be simply demonstrated by the information coming from that church which they have so often denounced as being a disguised adjunct of the Republican party. It is true, Koswell G. Horr facetiously insists, that there may be a reasonable suspicion that any Democrat of the pulpit or of the pew ever approaches sufficiently near to the throne of grace to be taken into the confidence of the Almighty as to his future intentions; but then John Allen says Horr is a Republican, and knowing the ways of his fellows so well, is naturally suspicious of Democratic piety.

The clerical fraternity have, by years of practice and active competition, reduced convention practices of prayer to a fine art. It is expected that there will be four or five prayers offered but it is said twenty gentlemen of the cloth have been active competitors for the honor of addressing the Almighty in a Democratic convention. The young men fired with the ambition for the early redemption of the world, probably number the majority of these applicants, and the raven haired young enthusiast who offered prayer to-day is said to be the youngest man who ever addressed the throne of grace from a Democratic platform. But this gentleman made up for his youth by his extreme unction and somewhat commanding eloquence, and his youthful brother of the Hickory club felt proud that the Tammany of Illinois, which he represented, had been able to at least bring to worldly prominence the forensic abilities of his clerical brother. The audience gave demonstrative approval to the fervent divine when he endorsed Democratic principles by asking the Almighty to guide the every true lover of liberty and of the rights of man should be able to find a place where he might stand erect for the principles that have made the past of this nation glorious, and that should make the future still more glorious; but cheers could no longer be suppressed when he asked that its nominee might represent "the spirit of modern Democracy, a progressive Democracy, a Democracy which is arrayed on the side of the masses against the classes, and that strives to lift from the shoulders of the people the burdens borne for the benefit of the favored few."

For half a minute the audience cheered enthusiastically after the gentleman had retired to his modest corner in the rear of the platform to receive the congratulations of his friends.

AT BUZZARDS BAY.

Cleveland Postpones His Fishing Trip to Receive Convention News.

BUZZARDS BAY, Mass., June 22.—The day has been intensely hot here and not until after 2 o'clock did breeze enough spring up to make locomotion barely possible. Over at Gray Gables ex-president Cleveland and his guest, Governor William E. Russell, of Massachusetts, spent the forenoon hours very quietly. Large easy chairs were provided in east and northeast piazzas and there the gentlemen sat and lounged in the shade enjoying such cooling breaths of air as came.

By private wire Mr. Cleveland is in touch with the outside world, and he was in constant receipt of messages, not only from friends in different parts of the country, but also from the Chicago convention.

After the opening of the convention, bulletins were received at frequent intervals and were read with apparent eagerness, but none of them caused Mr. Cleveland to display excitement. It had been intended by the occupants of Gray Gables to make a fishing trip to-day, but the general interest concerning convention matters caused a postponement.

Atlantic City Fire Swept.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 22.—The most disastrous fire experienced in this city occurred this evening and before it was extinguished fully \$60,000 damage was done.

Jas. Albert's handsome new Academy of Music, which was to have been opened this week, together with a number of stores, were all totally destroyed.

Fell Dead.

These words were very familiar to our readers, as not a day passes without the report of the sudden death of some prominent citizen. The explanation is "Heart Disease." Therefore beware if you have any of the following symptoms: Short Breath, Pain in Side, Smothering Spells, Swollen Ankles, Asthmatic Breathing, Weak and Hungry Spells, Tenderness in Shoulder or Arm, Fluttering of Heart or Irregular Pulse. These symptoms mean heart disease. The most reliable remedy is Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, which has saved thousands of lives. Book of testimonials free at The Logan Drug Co., who also sells the New Heart Cure. 1

Six dwellings within the radius of a block now building at Moundville, costing from \$3,000 to \$8,000.

Be sure you get the genuine Bastin's Cough and Consumption Cure for coughs and colds.

Are you constipated? Bastin's Kidney and Liver Tea effects a permanent cure. 25 cents.

NO HARMONY IN SIGHT.

The Opponents of Cleveland Sulkingly Concede His Nomination

AND EXPECT DEFEAT AT THE POLLS.

Ex-Postmaster General Dickinson Opposes Gray for the Tail of the Ticket, and Illinois Wants General Stevenson—Tammany Loses the Fight for the Abolishment of the Unit Rule. Syracuse Delegates Sat Upon Hard, Not Even Being Allowed the Courtesy of Seats in the Convention as Spectators.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The opening of the second day of the Democratic national convention does not give promise of that fraternal harmony which is so necessary to party success. Indeed the indications point to a very lively contest at nearly every stage of the convention where the opposition can assert itself with the slightest glimmer of hope, and even the most sanguine Cleveland men no longer express confidence that their opponents will philosophically accept the situation and bow peacefully to the inevitable. Rarely in Democratic conventions of the past has such an anomalous condition of affairs been witnessed as that which now confronts the Cleveland managers. With the nomination of the ex-President practically conceded by Watson, Springer and all the other more conservative leaders of the opposition, the anti-Cleveland people are still continuing their fight against the popular leader with just as much energy and vigor as if they indulged in the fondest hopes of success. In the great Democratic councils of the past, whenever the nomination of a candidate became a foregone conclusion, the custom has been for all to fall gracefully into line and make the nomination by popular acclaim. But this year the minority is not showing the usual disposition to convert the convention into a love feast. Indeed, they are manifesting a suborn intention to remain on the outside and growl defiantly at the victors on the inside as they feast on the sweets of victory.

AS A PROTEST AGAINST CLEVELAND.

And all this is to be done as a protest against the nomination of Grover Cleveland. It is to be the means by which all those Democrats who are of the opinion that the nomination of Cleveland is unwise are to record their final warning against disaster to the great Democratic party. After the convention closes, these protesting Democrats are to fall into line and give their ticket their loyal support, but in the event of defeat in November they will be in a position to point with some pride to their protestations as political soothsayers.

Hon. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky; Hon. Wm. Springer, of Illinois, chairman of the ways and means committee, and the only prominent Illinois Democrat who has been outspoken against the expediency of nominating Cleveland, both renew their conviction this morning that the selection of the ex-President as the standard bearer means disaster to the party in November. Both conceded that Cleveland is justly the most popular man in his party, and both avoid themselves to be the personal friends of Mr. Cleveland, but say the irony of politics makes the nomination of Mr. Cleveland equivalent to the casting away of the electoral vote of the state of New York; and despite the greatness of the ex-President they love the success of Democratic principles more than the success of any Democrat leader, and they view with apprehensions of defeat what they now concede to be the inevitable nomination of Grover Cleveland on the first ballot.

MIXED ON THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Some excitement has been occasioned by the report that the Hon. Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is violently opposed to Gray for second place, as is also Rufus McGee, Cleveland's ex-minister to Sweden. Both these gentlemen are understood to be in close consultation with a part of the Cleveland management, and their opposition to ex-Governor Gray has created a suspicion in some quarters that perhaps the Indiana man has not been officially recognized as the Cleveland candidate after all. In the controversy which has followed on this question, the Cleveland people of Indiana have been suggesting Congressman W. C. Bynum as a very proper vice presidential candidate, and the Illinois delegation is preparing to cast its forty-eight votes for Hon. A. E. Stevenson, first assistant postmaster general under Cleveland's administration. General Palmer, to whom is justly given the credit of swinging the forty-eight votes of Illinois into line for Cleveland at the most critical stage of the contest, when the nomination of Cleveland practically depended on the action of Illinois, is outspoken in favor of General Stevenson for the vice presidency.

TAMMANY LOSES THE FIGHT

In the Committee for the Abolishment of the Unit Rule.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The anti-Cleveland men made a good fight last night and this morning in the committee on rules, to get in a strong position from which to assault the Cleveland columns but were signally unsuccessful, the unit rule being sustained in the full committee on rules this morning by a vote of 23 to 15 on the motion to adopt the majority report of the sub-committee recommending its abolishment. So decisive was the result that the Tammany leaders decided to abandon their purpose to contest the matter in the convention, and it is doubtful now if the anti-Cleveland forces can now make a formidable fight against the renomination of ex-President Cleveland.

ANTI-SNAPS IN THE SOUP.

Committee Refuses to Allow Them Seats as Spectators in the Convention.

CHICAGO CONVENTION HALL, June 22.—The New York Syracuse delegates received the cold shoulder this morning from the credentials committee, and Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, who offered a resolution to give them seats in the new convention hall (as spectators and without votes) had to withdraw it for the reason that it could not receive the unanimous vote of the committee and must be passed by a majority vote if at all. The incident showed the feeling with which a large number of delegates regard the Syracuse convention. They regard the Syracuseites as seeming to break down the regular organization. The southern members including warm supporters of Mr. Cleveland are especially hostile to the May convention delegates. They say that the Democracy in the South would be overwhelmed if

the regular organization was not kept up in full binding force, and are opposed to independent movements. Notwithstanding this feeling the Alabama contestants were admitted to the galleries by the committee, but when it came to the Syracuse delegates objection was heard.

General Bragg, of Wisconsin, said just before the credentials committee adjourned this morning that in view of the action of giving seats to the Alabama delegation who were opposing the regular delegation he would ask the same thing for the New York delegates. Accordingly he offered a resolution declaring that the contesting delegations from New York have withdrawn their contest, lest a dangerous bitterness, it is the sense of the committee that the delegates from the Syracuse convention be entitled to seats on the floor.

O'Donnell, of Colorado, and several other members were on their feet to speak against the resolution, but were cut off by Bragg demanding the previous question, which Foote, of California, seconded. The opposition was not to be squelched and a member from Virginia demanded the call of the roll on the adoption of the resolution. Bragg, finally finding the resolution must pass with bad grace if it passed at all, withdrew it.

In Cincinnati, Lewis Bernard won the contest against him and the committee was unanimous in his favor. The sitting members also retain their seats in the Twenty-third Pennsylvania congressional district. The Kolb, Alabama, contesting delegation was given seats in the audience.

THE TROUBLE THEY HAD

In Committee in Forming a Platform to Suit All.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The making of the platform consumed a longer time than had been anticipated and it was not until 6 o'clock that the last plank had been adopted. The silver question was the stumbling block to the committee and provoked an earnest discussion between the absolute free coinage and their more conservative associates.

Patterson, of Colorado, Davis, of Virginia, and the members from North Carolina were the speakers in behalf of a straight free coinage plank, while Vilas, of Wisconsin, and Bayard, of Delaware, took the other side. Mr. Bayard in his speech made a strong argument in favor of the use of both metals. He said that when secretary of state he had done all in his power to bring about common international bi-metallic agreement. The discussion all turned on the use of the word "free."

The argument against its use was that it had come to have a meaning attached to its use which must result in any platform containing the word being construed popularly in the sense of a free coinage of silver proposition in its common acceptance as embodied in the wishes of the silver states. For this reason, a motion was carried by a vote of 30 to 18, including in the majority side the vote of Mr. Crafts, of Illinois, who was presiding, rejecting that part of the plank containing the word "free."

The result in committee was not satisfactory to Mr. Patterson and the other free coinage men, and notice was given that they would fight this plank in the convention. As adopted the plank is regarded as indicating that the Democratic party is in favor of bi-metallicism. The discussion was protracted and it was long after 5 o'clock before the silver plank was out of the way.

Other resolutions caused less debate. On the tariff plank the subcommittee had some difficulty in framing the wording of that section relating to the labor cost of protected articles. Mr. Whitney was called in and gave advice on the phraseology. In the full committee Mr. Lawrence T. Neal, the representative of Ohio, made a fight for a tariff for revenue only plank and found some support, but not enough to come near winning, and besides there was an evident disposition shown to bring the matter to a close.

The school plank and the anti-impunity legislation plank went through smoothly. The insertion of these resolutions is due principally to the exertions of Senator Vilas and ex-Speaker Crafts, of Illinois, who framed them jointly.

They are expected to greatly strengthen the ticket in Wisconsin and Illinois and perhaps other parts of the northwest, where these questions have come to be burning issues. One resolution offered by Governor Flower was voted down. It related to outrages and lynchings and was condemnatory in its nature. The wording of it was not satisfactory and in the brief time before the committee it could not be so framed as to be generally satisfactory. The southern men protested against it as by possible implication casting some reflections on their state governments, and it was decided to leave it out of the platform.

THIRD DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

To-Day's Convention to Nominate a Candidate for Congress—Rucker Probable.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MONTGOMERY, W. Va., June 22.—A large delegation is already here and the addition to-night and to-morrow morning will make this perhaps the largest Republican convention ever held in this district. From the number of aspirants for the Congressional nomination, the Republicans surely believe that success for the party is possible. The interest is intense and it looks as if a very hard fight would be made by the friends of the several candidates, and at this time no one even makes a guess as to the result, although it is claimed by the friends of Edgar P. Rucker that his nomination is certain. They believe he will be nominated on the first ballot.

No one is given mentioned for elector, the interest being so intense as to the nominee for Congress. A little love feast was held in the hotel parlors to-night. The situation was discussed in the several counties and is considered most favorable for success in some of the strongest Democratic counties. A better organization is reported than ever existed before and at least two Democratic counties it is believed can be carried. It is believed that Mercer and McDowell counties will give at least 1,200 majority for the ticket. Colonel Wyant, of Fayette county, will be made temporary chairman, and A. H. Mahone, of Kanawha, temporary secretary.

Among the prominent delegates present were Judge J. M. McWhorter, Col. J. W. Davis and Dr. Rucker, of Greenbrier, Hon. John Cooper, of Mercer county, Col. William Wyant, Judge H. W. Brazier, of Fayette county. There seems to be a more bitter feeling among the delegates at this hour, eleven p. m., than this afternoon. The delegates from Kanawha have agreed to a caucus to-morrow morning and the strongest aspirant will be presented by the delegates.

Over 100 houses have been erected in Moundsville within a year; that—on an average of \$2,000